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ingly. *State v. Russell*, 41 Conn., 433. If a man marry a widow he is not bound on contracts for the support of her children. *Attridge v. Billings*, 57 Ill., 489. If a husband's misconduct compels his wife to leave him he is still liable on her contracts. *Hultz v. Gibbs*, 66 Pa. State, 360; *Pierpont v. Wilson*, 49 Conn., 350. Though the pair be separated by agreement, if there be no allowance for her or if it fail or be insufficient, he is liable. *Pearson v. Darrington*, 32 Al., 227; *Ross v. Ross*, 69 Ill., 569.

JUDICIAL SALES—VACATING—INADEQUATE CONSIDERATION.—*MANGOLD v. BACON*, 141 S. W. (Mo.), 650.—*Held*, equity will set aside a sheriff's sale on the sole ground that the consideration received was so grossly inadequate as to shock the conscience, even if there are no other equitable considerations authorizing its vacation.

It is well established that as a general rule, a judicial sale will not be set aside on account of mere inadequacy in the price realized. *Parker v. Bluffton Car Wheel Co.*, 108 Ala., 140; *Harman v. Copenhagen*, 89 Va., 836; *Babcock v. Canfield*, 36 Kans., 437; *Dircks v. Logsdon*, 59 Md., 173; *O'Brien v. Hilburn*, 22 Tex., 616. But if the inadequacy of the price obtained be so gross as to shock the conscience of the Court, the sale will be set aside. *Blanks v. Farmers L. & T. Co.*, 122 Fed., 849; *Coles v. Coles*, 83 Va., 525; *Daly v. Ely*, 51 N. J. Eq., 104. Then by other courts the sale may be set aside where inadequacy is so great as to raise a presumption of fraud. *Quick v. Collins*, 197 Ill., 391; *Johnson v. Avery*, 60 Minn., 262. Or when in connection with the inadequacy of price there are other circumstances having a tendency to cause such inadequacy or any apparent unfairness or impropriety the sale may be set aside. *Beck v. May*, 163 Ill., 547; *Wood v. Drury*, 56 Kans., 409. And the greater such inadequacy of price, the slighter may be the circumstances of fraud, accident or mistake. *Schroeder v. Young*, 161 W. S., 334; *Bean v. Haffendorfer*, 84 Ky., 685. It is also well settled that inadequacy of price will have a great influence towards inducing a court to set aside a judicial sale where the objection is for setting aside the sale after confirmation. *Jennings v. Dumphy*, 174 Ill., 86; *Branch v. Griffin*, 99 N. C., 173. But a court of chancery cannot set aside a public sale regularly made by an officer not acting under its direction, notwithstanding the price was grossly inadequate. *March v. Ludlum*, 3 Sandf. (N. Y.), 38.

LIBEL AND SLANDER—LIBELOUS WORDS *PER SE*—"LIBEL".—*COHEN v. NEW YORK TIMES CO.*, 132 N. Y. SUPP., 1.—*Held*, that it is libelous *per se* to publish of a living person that he is dead, because exposing him to ridicule; a libel being a malicious publication tending to expose one to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

A libel is a malicious publication, expressed either in printing or in writing, or by signs and pictures tending either to blacken the memory of one dead or the reputation of one who is alive, and expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. *Commonwealth v. Clap*, 4 Mass., 163. The enjoyment of a private reputation unassailed is as much a constitutional right as the right to life, liberty and property. *Park v. Detroit Free Press*